

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have it in letters and figures plain and distinct.

FARM AND HOME.

ALDERNEYS are the only breed adapted to making gilt-edged butter.

BLACK lead and tallow is one of the best lubricants for friction wheels or brakes.

A **WISCONSIN** farmer boasts that he has raised this year one hundred lambs from seventy-five ewes; only six have died.

Few things are more beautiful than clean white outbuildings and fences, in connection with the rich green of budding spring.

SOME farmers do not recommend Peruvian guano for renovating grass lands, alleging that it acts too quick and is gone too soon to be of any permanent benefit.

In a state of health the pulsations per minute of the horse are 32 to 38, ox or cow 35 to 42, sheep 70 to 76, goat 70 to 79, dog 90 to 100, duck 120, hen 140, cat 110 to 120.

THE practice of salting around pear-trees to prevent blight is becoming general in Central New York. Yearly applications of 400 to 600 pounds to the acre is the custom.

THE best, cheapest, and in every respect the most convenient cow tail-holder is to hold the hair of the tail in the bend of the milker's leg, back of the knee, as he sits on the milking-stool.

COMMON salt is a valuable manure for most crops, and has been used from ancient times. Near the sea it is of no use, as the spray from the sea is carried inland and falls upon the soil; but out of the reach of sea vapor it is a useful application and ingredient of composts.

CLEAN the harness. Unbuckle all the parts and wash well with soft water. Turpentine or benzine will remove gummy substances. Warm the leather and then oil well with a paint-brush or swab. Neat-foot oil is the best. Hang the harness up until dry.

PLANT a sunflower in each hill of beans and you will get suitable bean-poles. The stock grows in advance of the vine and makes an excellent support. You not only obtain a good bean-pole gratis, but you have a large amount of valuable seed for your fowls in the fall.

LIME should be applied when dry-slaked and caustic, on a dry day, when the land is dry enough not to lump it, and be well worked in with a fine harrow. If there are many lumps, from the size of a pea to a walnut, those lumps will rapidly disappear by exposure to the sun and air.

THE best method of controlling cows inclined to kick while milking or milking them is to pass a broad strap just in front of the bag and around over the back of the animal; draw the strap tight and buckle it. This prevents all play of the cords and renders the animal incapable of kicking, and she can then be handled without difficulty. A few applications will cure the worst cases.

TIN watering-pots much used in the garden often become rusted at the lower corners, and begin to leak. It is not necessary yet to throw them aside, as the holes may be effectually stopped without going to the tinker's, by covering them inside with a small piece of linen dipped in copal varnish, the tin being previously thoroughly dried. When the varnish hardens by drying they are perfectly air-tight.

THROUGHOUT the entire country there is almost entire freedom from disease among horned animals. A little murrain in the South; in one town in England a slight disease prevails among calves. The foot-rot seems to be prevailing all over the country among sheep, and many flocks have been thinned by it, where it has not received a prompt check by paring the hoofs and applying thorough remedies.

MANY valuable animals are lost by hoven or bloat, which might be prevented with a little care. In the first place no creature should be allowed to fill the stomach with new grass when first turned out, but should be allowed a slight feed each day until fully accustomed to it. Second, every animal when turned to grass should have a constant supply of salt in some place easily accessible. These precautions will save a great deal of trouble, and often the lives of valuable animals.

MANY persons who would like to have hay for their stock have no land set in grass fit for mowing. Sow millet. The best variety for this purpose is what is known as Hungarian grass. The ground for this crop should be naturally good, or very heavily manured. It should be nicely prepared. Sow one-half bushel of seed per acre, and cover by passing a roller over it. If the season is favorable, from one and a half to two and a half tons of good hay may be cut from an acre.

An inexpensive but durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and can be procured for about \$4 to \$5 a barrel in almost any town or city. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or red hematite iron ore finely ground, to one quart of linseed oil, and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood and makes a good ground-work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown, and is not at all disagreeable; it is a color not readily soiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

By the following methods I have successfully destroyed the currant worm: Spread from a gill to half a pint of carbolate of lime around the currant bush, near the stock; then jar off the worms. They will immediately attempt to return, but unless a branch touches the ground beyond the barrier, as a bridge for them, not a worm will get back, but they will perish in their attempts to pass through the lime. Care should be taken to obtain the article in its full strength, which can be bought for about

ten cents per pound, by the ten or fifteen pounds. Much of the carbolate of lime sold for destroying insects is weakened by mixture with common air-slacked lime.

EPICUREAN COFFEE.—There is such a thing as science even in coffee-making, and the French understand it better, perhaps, than any other people in the world. They can combine different coffees, like the parts of a fine wine, to produce certain rare bouquets or aromas for the epicure. Not more than half a pound of coffee should be roasted at a time for domestic use; it should be ground just before going into the pot; an ounce should be allowed for every three cups; in its mixture with the white of egg to clear it there should be some warmth before the water is added, and it should never be allowed to reach a boil. Observe these rules, which are based upon scientific reasons, and you may make from an inferior coffee-bean a beverage far superior to what generally goes by that name.

Europe—A Mighty War Imminent.

(London (June 1) Cor. New York World.)

The leading article in the *Times* of yesterday is one well worthy of the attention which it will everywhere receive. It was a plain warning that Europe is on the eve of a mighty war. Affairs have come to such a pass that the burden of maintaining the armies which all the nations have prepared for the coming war is too great long to be endured. But still these armies are constantly increased. "The process of turning citizens into soldiers," says the *Times*, "goes on all over Europe without any apparent limit." The German army is more than half as large again as it was fifteen years ago, but still is not large enough to satisfy Bismarck and Moltke. France, Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium and Sweden are all following Germany's example, and are increasing their armies. Each is afraid of all the others, and "Europe is returning to the traditions of an earlier age, when every free man was a soldier, and the pursuits of industry were wholly subordinate to the claims of military service." Each nation says it is arming only for defense—but some of them have already armies of defense more numerous than any offensive army that can be brought against them. For, says the *Times*:

"Germany has a total army of 1,261,000 men, and this is very nearly as large as the entire offensive army of European and Asiatic Russia, and falls very little short of the combined offensive forces of France and Austria and Italy. The French army, again, is much larger than the army with which Germany could make the attack. Nor is Italy less well defended against all possible assailants. Within the last fifteen years she has almost doubled her standing army, and has increased the available offensive part of it in an even larger proportion. She has now 605,200 soldiers with whom she can defend herself, and 322,000 with whom she can attack her neighbors. If we measure her defensive forces against the offensive forces of any other nation whatever, we shall find that they do not fall short of any, and that they are considerably in excess of the most. The very pretense of reason thus altogether disappears, and the jealousies and suspicions of the nations of Europe with regard to each other's future movements are shown clearly to be as baseless as they are ruinous."

England, for every 1,000 of her population, maintains only three soldiers for offensive purposes; Italy and Belgium maintain twelve; France and Austria fifteen; Germany twenty-one. It is in vain Germany to pretend that she wishes only to defend herself—she means mischief, and the gun which will be the signal of the next great war will be fired by her.

Use of Horse-Flesh in France.

The committee for introducing the use of horse-flesh into France reports that, during the first six months of 1867, 803 horses, asses and mules were sold in Paris, the weight of which amounted to 166,000 kilograms. During the first six months of 1870 the number of kilograms amounted to 1,922, or 360,000 kilograms; while in the same period of 1873, 5,618 animals were exposed in the market, the flesh alone weighing 830,840 kilograms, not counting the heart, brain, liver, tongue, etc., which were also used like those of beef-cattle. A similar extension of the use of horse-flesh was manifested in the provinces. The usual price paid by the butchers for these horses amounts from \$25 to \$30 each, the animals being killed only after their period of utility has passed, and when they are worth little or nothing. Allowing \$20 as the increased sum realized from each animal in consequence of its conversion into food, we have the food resources of Paris alone increased by the amount of \$103,720. A similar estimate, based upon the entire number of horses sold as food in the whole of France, indicates that the food resources of the country during 1873 will have been increased to the amount of \$800,000; while the saving to the public by the difference between the cost of horse-flesh and the more expensive kinds is of course much greater.

Alcohol's Army of Death.

There are 140,000 saloons in the country against 128,000 schools, and only 54,000 churches. Manufacturers and sellers of strong drink, 500,000, twelve times the number of clergymen, four times the teachers, nearly double all the lawyers, physicians, teachers and ministers combined. In these saloons there are 5,600,000 daily customers, one in seven of the whole population! Of these 100,000 are annually imprisoned for crime, at an expense of \$80,000,000, and 150,000 go down to the drunkard's grave, leaving 200,000 beggared orphans. Grasp these figures: An army of toppers, five abreast, 100 miles in length. A rank of beggared widows and children stretching across the State of Massachusetts. A file of men seventy-five miles in length, marching steadily down to the grave, three every minute through the year.—*Congregationalist*.

WILLIS MOON, of Eaton county, Mich., during the present season made 2,000 pounds of maple sugar from 500 trees. He carried his sap and performed the labors of making all alone.

DEFENDING THE GRANGE.

Its Purposes Pure and Philanthropic—A Reply to the Speech of Charles W. Green—His Statements Concerning the Grange Denounced as Falsehoods.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: In one of the issues of your paper of last week an account was given of a convention which assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., having the two-fold object of opposing all secret organizations and societies, and of organizing a new party, which should be established on new principles, and which should be immaculately pure. With several of officers of this new organization I have been, in the past, intimately acquainted. I esteem them as good, honest and conscientious men, somewhat utopian in their views, and a little prone to forget that human nature is very far from being absolutely perfect. With their projected organization I have no disposition to find fault. I believe it to be impracticable. But they will find that out soon enough. But one thing they did which was sadly out of place, in a body of men professing to be actuated by such high and pure motives. They suffered a Mr. Charles W. Green to utter the grossest slanders and falsehoods against men who were as pure and free from any taint of selfish or mercenary motives as the purest of themselves; they allowed him without rebuke or reproof to make statements which he knew to be false, and which they certainly had no reason for believing to be true, and by implication they indorsed these slanders by their resolutions of the next day. I could not have believed that men like President Blanchard, the Hon. Francis Gillette, H. B. Kellogg, or others who were members of that convention, would have been so unjust or so easily entrapped. Of this man Charles W. Green I only know what he says of himself in this speech. If, as I suspect, he is the same Charles W. Green who in the Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis was one of the orators, then I have only to say that he possesses a most unbounded amount of assurance; for the platform of the Farmers' Convention which, as I understand it, he had a hand in preparing, is about half of it taken *verbatim et litteratim* from the "Declaration of Principles" put forth by the National Grange at St. Louis in February last, and which you have already printed in your columns; and yet he professes the most undying hostility to the grange, whether national, State or subordinate. But my object is not to identify the man—he is not worth the effort—but to traverse his slanders, which only derive importance from having found a place in your columns. His statement of the origin of the "Order of Patrons of Husbandry" is false from beginning to end. The only truth I have been able to find in it is that William Saunders was the founder of the order. The whole North Carolina story is a myth, and had nothing whatever to do with its origin. It was founded Dec. 4, 1867, and like every other organization of the sort, its originators claimed, as they undoubtedly had the right to do, the privilege of issuing dispensations and charters to the granges organized by themselves or under their direction. The order is essentially philanthropic in its origin and modes of working; its founders, among whom Mr. Saunders is the one most widely known, so far from being, as Green represents them, "dignitaries without dignity," "given to vulgarity," and "men who would hardly be received into decent society," are men of refinement, culture and of a most genial and benevolent disposition. So far is it from being true that they have sought to continue themselves in office for the sake of personal gain or honor, that at the expiration of their first term, all of them withdrew from office, and but two, the Secretary and Treasurer, would permit themselves to be re-elected. Mr. Saunders, the first Master of the National Grange, refused absolutely a re-election, and when he was compelled, by the National Grange, to accept the laborious and thankless office of Chairman of the Executive Committee, he put himself under the orders of the other officers. The revenues of the National Grange, under the great but healthy increase of the order, are now of considerable amount, the aggregation of millions of little; but every dollar of its expenditure is accounted for, and its books are now, as they always have been, open to the inspection of every member of the order. There is no contingent or secret service fund, no money to be used in bribes or to be squandered by pampered officials, or expended for political or other sinister purposes. The salaries of all the officers of the National Grange, though they are the hardest worked men in the United States, are less than those which any wholesale merchant pays to his clerks; and it is true to-day that the salaries of officers of the National Grange are poorer than they would have been had they remained in their several previous vocations. The records of any secret society in this or any other country may be searched in vain, for a nobler, purer and more patriotic showing than these earnest and patient men have made and can make of their connection with the National Grange. The whole story of the connection of the Grange with politics and political parties is equally false, and to any member of the order is perfectly absurd. The constitution of the National, State and subordinate Granges requires that no political or partisan topic shall be discussed in the Grange, and no rule is more strictly enforced. The members of the order are from all political parties and from every shade and section of each, and their political views are never questioned or influenced in the Grange. Belonging to the great agricultural class, it is fair to presume that they will seek to have the State and National legislation such as will promote and facilitate, in the highest and widest sense, the interest of agriculture; and as these are affiliated with all others, they will not probably wrong any others. They are, so far as we know, a unit in favor of honesty, capacity and economy in the management of National and State affairs. But even these principles, against which no sincere patriot can raise any objection, cannot be discerned in the Grange. I think it possible that ex-President Johnson may now be a member of the order, though I do not know such to be the fact; but I do know that so far from being consulted in regard to its organization, he was not cog-

nizant of its existence for years, and not until after he had left the Presidency. The admission of professed politicians, or indeed of politicians of any sort, into the order, is strongly discouraged. We do not want them, and have no disposition to be guided or influenced by them. They may scatter hayseed in their hair, wear butternut shirts and stogy boots, with their trousers tucked in, but they will not be welcomed, and be very likely to meet the fate of the Hon. Safford Dodge, whose sore trials in trying to get into the grange have been so touchingly described. Indeed we were more than half suspect that Mr. Charles W. Green is no other than the Hon. Safford Dodge himself, and that his great grievance is that he could not be fully admitted into the order. We welcome all honest, thoughtful, intelligent and patriotic tillers of the soil to our ranks, and can assure them that they will find nothing but good there; but we have no room for political demagogues.

A NEW YORK GRANGER.

Men as Well as Principles.

Whatever may be the opinion of the enemies of what is known as the farmer's movement, one thing is certain, and that is, the time has at last arrived when the producing classes have determined to measure swords with monopolies which ignore the best interests of the people, and which are governed by the rule or ruin principle.

The masses of the people have now reached a point where protesting is about to be merged into prompt and decisive action. Men as well as principles, is hereafter to be the motto inscribed on the banner of the working-men and women of our great industrial republic.

Everywhere there is an abiding conviction, and an evidence of a fixed resolve to reform existing abuses of a national or local character. There is being manifested a power that has hitherto patiently submitted to the corrupting influence of gigantic corporations. That power is destined to work a complete reform. It will destroy the hopes of professional office-seekers and wire-pullers that throng our cities and villages, and which are as numerous as the venomous insects on the banks of the Nile.

There is being manifested on the part of the farmers and mechanics a disposition to set aside all the old systems that have culminated in fraud and monopoly, and inaugurated a new era of self-dependence. It is already resolved that they will no longer carelessly cast a single vote for men who have an office-seeking reputation, but for men in the noblest, truest sense of that term—men who can show a clear record, and possess unquestionable integrity, firmness, purity, and integrity. The people are becoming thoughtful, and the country will be saved. They are beginning to inquire who is Col. Tom Scott, that now controls the Legislature of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; or Garrett, who governs Maryland; or Vanderbilt, whose influence penetrates the Legislature of every State through which railroads pass that he controls? It is well that thought is taking the place of the listless indifference that has characterized the masses of the people in reference to these giant monopolies. It is well that they have resolved to insist that their representatives in local, State and national offices shall hereafter be servants and not masters; that they shall possess clean hands and clear heads, and have some sense of the responsibility of the position they occupy, and their obligation to their constituents. It is an alarming condition of things, and shows too plainly to what depths we have fallen, when it is fashionable for the representatives of the people to out-Judas Judas in betraying the trust that is reposed in them, and when retired in the shades of private life are recognized as the equal and fit associate of honest men instead of being regarded and treated as they should be, as citizens of the worst possible character. Away with such sycophancy and fawning. Politics must be purified or the nation is lost. The purchase of votes, directly or indirectly, is an offense that should meet the prompt and unqualified condemnation of all good men of all parties. Let us arouse from the criminal carelessness that has brought us to the very verge of ruin, and resolve that henceforth our watchword shall be, not the fatal dogma of "principles and not men," but that of "men as well as principles."—*Coleman's Rural World*.

To Avoid Using Spectacles in Old Age.

As mature years approach, the rotund convexity of the eye of childhood becomes flattened, and the lens in front of the pupil—the cornea—requires a change of focus to enable it to perform its accustomed duties. This flattening may be brought about at a comparative early age by the injurious habit of rubbing the eyes with towels, handkerchiefs, &c. Always in washing, compress the ball of the eye together by placing a finger, and thumb at the outside and inside corners of the eye, and gently compress them, and the nuisance of being compelled to use spectacles would be avoided. Persons who have taken care to do this have been enabled to dispense with glasses at a very advanced age.

Among the devices to prevent flattening of the cornea and sinking of the eyes into their sockets, so usual to old age, are glass eye-cups made to fit the eyes, with a rubber ball attached, which will cause a vacuum to be formed in the eye-cup, and thus draw the eye out slightly.—*Prairie Farmer*.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—Nitro-glycerine is composed of glycerine dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids. The solution is poured into a large volume of water when the nitro-glycerine is precipitated as colorless heavy oil. The nature of this substance is very peculiar. A drop of the oil placed on an anvil and struck heavily explodes with a loud noise, and if a paper be moistened with it and struck it is blown into fragments. The application of a flame or red-hot iron to the oil, however, only causes it to burn quietly. In closed vessels it explodes at about 360 deg. Fahrenheit. In blasting rocks nitro-glycerine is exploded by a concussion caused by gunpowder. It has about ten times the explosive power of gunpowder.

CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Political Calendar for the Summer and Autumn.

Time.	State.	Party.	Place.
July 1—	Iowa.	Republican.	Des Moines.
July 15—	Indiana.	Democratic.	Indianapolis.
July 20—	Alabama.	Democratic.	Montgomery.
Aug. 5—	Kansas.	Farmers.	Topeka.
Aug. 6—	Michigan.	Reform.	Lansing.
Aug. 19—	Pennsylvania.	Republican.	Harrisburg.
Aug. 19—	Tennessee.	Democratic.	Nashville.
Aug. 26—	Ohio.	Democratic.	Columbus.
Aug. 26—	Pennsylvania.	Democratic.	Harrisburg.

FORWARDING STATE ELECTIONS.

Time. State. Officers to be Chosen.

Aug. 3—	Kentucky.	Congressmen.
Aug. 6—	N. Carolina.	Congressmen.
Aug. 18—	Ohio.	Adoption of new Constitution.
Sept. 1—	Vermont.	State officers, Congressmen.
Sept. 2—	California.	Congressmen.
Sept. 14—	Maine.	State officers, Congressmen.
Oct. 13—	Indiana.	State officers, Congressmen.
Oct. 13—	Iowa.	State officers, Congressmen.
Oct. 13—	Arkansas.	State officers, Congressmen.
Oct. 13—	Ohio.	State officers, Congressmen.
Oct. 14—	Georgia.	Congressmen.
Oct. 22—	Virginia.	Congressmen.
Nov. 2—	Louisiana.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 2—	Alabama.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Arkansas.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Delaware.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Florida.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Illinois.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Kansas.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Maryland.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Massachusetts.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Michigan.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Minnesota.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Mississippi.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Missouri.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Nevada.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	New Jersey.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	New York.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Ohio.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Pai.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Rhode Island.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	S. Carolina.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Tennessee.	State officers, Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Texas.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Virginia.	Congressmen.
Nov. 3—	Wisconsin.	Congressmen.

*Governors will be elected in these States; in the others minor State officers.

†The annual election in Ohio will take place as usual on this day if the new Constitution is rejected.

‡If the new Constitution is ratified.

§A Lieutenant-Governor as provided by the new Constitution will be elected for the first time in Pennsylvania.

Worth Remembering.

KEEP soft-soap three months before using.

A WEAK solution of the permanganate of potassa will deodorize your breath.

BAR soap should be kept in a dry place several weeks before using. It will last much longer.

TO TAKE ink out of linen; dip the spot in pure melted tallow; wash and the ink will come out with the tallow.

HERE is a China cement. Take a thick solution of gum arabic (dissolved in soft water) and stir in plaster of Paris, till of the consistency of thick cream; with a brush spread it neatly on the broken edges and stick them together, let them lie for several days.

IN summer milk is apt to have a garlicky or onion-like flavor from some odoriferous shrub eaten by the cows. To absorb this peculiar taint drop a piece of wood-charcoal, three or four inches square, into each pan of the fluid, or into the milk-pitcher for table. The carbon very quickly deodorizes the milk, leaving it sweet and pure.

STOVE luster, when mixed with turpentine, and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy and enduring than when mixed with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when applied to an old rusty stove will make it look like new.

HEMP, when the blossoms are just opened, is an infallible preservative of textile fabrics and furs against the attacks of moths. The stalk with leaves and flowers is cut when blooming (about July), and dried in the shade. It is said to preserve its properties for several years.

A COMMON cement for marble, porphyry or alabaster is made of two parts of white virgin wax, one part of white resin, with one and a half parts of the same stone, powdered, as the article to be repaired. Marble or alabaster dust is found at the stone-cutter's, where it is an article of trade for making fine finish to parlor walls. The wax and resin are melted, the powder sifted in, afterward the whole is well kneaded in water to mix the ingredients thoroughly.

WE give a receipt for making a superior whitewash: Take a clean water-tight cask or barrel, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Slack by pouring water over it, boiling hot and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When the slacking has been effected, dissolve it in water and add a solution of two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. If you want a cream color, add to the above three pounds of yellow ochre. The value of the sulphate of zinc is that it makes the wash harden better after it is put on.

The Mill River Hen.

We know a few details of her history. Biddy, we suppose, was her name, and America her nation; Williamsburg was her dwelling-place, and, as the sequel will show, presence of mind her salvation. She had laid seventeen eggs in a barrel, and having done her level best in that line, she was setting on them when the mill-dam burst. In spite of her teeth the flood bore her along with the awful wreck—with houses and barns, trees and fences, and the bodies of men and beasts—but this steadfast creature never stirred. What outsiders were doing was none of her business. She was too busy keeping the beams out of her own eye to look after the moles in the eyes of other people. What thoughts may have passed through her mind! Perhaps she whistled as she went for want of thought. Who knows? How her mother's heart must have trembled! "What," she cried, "must I lose my chickens by that dam?" If she could have sung no doubt she would have clucked to herself some ancient lay. Until the barrel was stove she would not deny herself the comfort of a stove. "Give me but what that barrel-hoop bound. Take all the rest the sun goes round." Or something else appropriate. Our hen was carried five miles, and at length the Fates, snubbed and disappointed, bumped the barrel ashore and left it high and dry. What did the hen do? Did she jump out, and crow and cackle over her ride like a man? Did she scratch off a letter to Barnum offering to make a show of herself? No, she just went on minding her own business, and in due time hatched out every one of her seventeen eggs. Oh, fowl most fair! How meekly didst thou bear thy yolk! Many hens have done excellently, but thou excellest them all.—*New York Tribune*.

THE NEWS OF OLDEN TIME.

We hold a paper in our hands—"A Journal of To-day"—So reads its modest title-page. Now dim with age and gray. 'Tis dated with starting incident, With essay, tale, and rhyme—The doings of the long ago—The news of olden time.

The nimble fingers, deft and spry. That set this type of yore, Have mingled with their kindred dust, Full fifty years or more; Gone, long ago, the busy scribe That drove the good quill-pen; Closed, years ago, the eyes that read! The thoughts of honest men.

And yet, in those time-honored days, They had their little spite And jealousies, and quarreled o'er Their fancied wrongs and rights; The factions, led to victory, Or beaten, left the field; Poor, human hearts!—so much like ours—"They'd rather die than yield."

We run our eye across the page, And up and down each column We read the lists of marriages And births, the deaths, so solemn! And then we wonder who will read, When we have passed away, A hundred years or more to come, Our "Journal of To-day."

Humor.

A BEGGARLY sham—Robbing a pauper.

WE prefer a "summer-set" to a "backward spring."

THE two colors which are indiscernible are invisible green and blindman's buff.

THE latest car-coupling in Indiana has been a marriage on a railway train.

THE man of sixty is exempt from jury duty. Many wish to get off like sixty.

WHEN a young lady gives herself away does she lose her self-possession?

WHY are cashmere shawls like deaf people? Because you can't make them here.

HOON called the slamming of a door by a person in a passion, "a wooden oath."

A FEMALE pawnbroker, hauled up for extortion, claimed immunity on the ground that she was a loan woman.

THE longest word in the English language is smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last letters.

THE drunkard takes the pledge and frequently breaks it; the pawnbroker takes the pledge and generally keeps it.

A COUNTRY boy, having heard of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea-sickness that made them do it.

WHAT is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is quite immaterial.

YOU can't convince a Vermont woman that there won't be a death in the family if she dreams of seeing a hen walking a picket-fence.

"FIVE children at a birth! Good Heavens!" exclaimed the father, on viewing this addition to his family, "and business so dull."

THE Worcester Press speaks of a contemporary who hires a small boy to come in at intervals with a step-ladder and dust off the tops of his ears.

"Now, SAMMY, tell me, have you read the story of Joseph?" "Oh, yes, uncle." "Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" "They sold him too cheap, I think."

"I WOULD marry you, Jacob," said a lady to an importunate lover, "were it not for three reasons." "Oh, tell me," he said, imploringly. "The first is," said she, "I don't love you; the second is, I don't want to love you; and the third is, I couldn't love you if I wanted to!"

SAYS a punster: "Last year I saw a watch spring, a rope walk, a horse fly, and even the big trees leave. I even saw a plank walk, and a Third Avenue bank run; but the other day I saw a tree box, a catfish, and a stone fence. I am prepared to see the Atlantic coast, and the Pacific slope."

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